

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Clock Watchers

By Walter E. Myer

WHAT is the most interesting piece of equipment or furniture in your homeroom or classroom? Is it perhaps a well devised map or chart? Is it the blackboard, with informative figures, clippings, or diagrams; is it a motion-picture projector or some mechanism from the science laboratory? Or does each member of the group find most interesting the book which lies open on his desk?

All these items may have their attractions, but there is a competitor which holds a share, perhaps an undue share, of student attention—an ordinary, simple contraption with no claim to novelty, a common enough bit of equipment which each one learned to use in childhood. It is none other than the classroom clock.

The "clock watcher" is to be found in every class, in every factory, every place where work is done or where it is supposed to be done. He attends for a while to his lesson or his job, then he turns to the clock and watches the hands go round. He makes a mental note to see whether it will be thirty, twenty, ten or five minutes until it is time to move, time for a rest period, or time for work to end. In doing this, he withdraws attention from his lesson or his job.

This is a serious matter, for attention at best tends to flit from one subject to another. Yet it must be nailed down to specific problems if one is to accomplish anything. When a person glances too often at the clock, when he is too anxious for the end of his task to come, he loses his hold on the work he is trying to do.

When you sit down to read a lesson your first job is to concentrate, to push everything else from your mind. It may take a few minutes for you to get into the mood for study. It takes will power to stay in that mood and to go on with your reading and thinking.



Walter E. Myer

If, after you begin really to concentrate and get things done, you look up from your book and begin to count the minutes until you can get away, you lose all you had gained by your efforts. If the habit of clock watching gets a

strong hold on you, you may become a dawdler, a scatterbrain, incapable of hard work.

The superior student, the highly skilled workman, the successful executive has the power to lose himself in the job he is doing. He enjoys recreation as well as anyone. He places a high value upon his leisure time, but he can tell the difference between play and work time and he knows that the two can't be mixed together; that if he tries to mix them, play and inattention will come out on top and at quitting time the day's work will still be undone. So he forgets the clock and sticks to his knitting until the bell rings, the whistle blows, or his work is done. Then he can wholeheartedly enjoy his leisure time, untroubled by guilty thoughts of work that was left unfinished.



NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS includes defense of the country's cities and towns. The girl above displays placard and armband adopted as insignia for New York state civil defense workers.

Two Kinds of Crisis

U. S. Must Be Ready for Possibility of Quick Showdown and Also for Lengthy Period of Near-War

THE United States should be careful not to get "in the position of an athlete who trained for the hundred-yard dash only to find himself competing in the ten-mile run."

This comparison was made recently by Peter Drucker, well-known writer on economic and industrial subjects, in *Harper's Magazine*. His article is entitled "This War Is Different." It focuses attention on some of the pressing economic problems confronting the U. S. as a result of the world crisis.

Mr. Drucker explains his comparison of the United States to an athlete in this way: In every past crisis in our history, the nation has had to prepare itself quickly for a total, all-out war. At such times we have always exerted ourselves, encouraged by the knowledge that the crisis would be of comparatively short duration—that the war would be settled in a few years at most. Consequently we have made an intensive, but relatively brief, effort—like the man running a hundred-yard dash.

But today—contends Mr. Drucker—"we must assume that the present state of near-war may last five years, ten years, or indeed the rest of our lives." The climax may come much

sooner, but we cannot depend on its doing so. Thus, we must build up our strength for a long, hard grind with no hope of returning to "normal" times after a few years. As a nation we must develop great stamina, yet always be able to make a supreme effort in case all-out war comes. Like the man in the ten-mile run we must be strong enough to undertake a prolonged effort, yet have something in reserve so that we can sprint at the critical moment.

We have never faced this situation before, says Mr. Drucker, yet all kinds of grave economic problems stem from it—problems which will touch the lives of all of us in the future. To some extent we can follow the course we pursued in preparing the nation for the World War II effort. However, there are a number of striking differences between the present U. S. economic situation and that which existed in 1941 and 1942.

For example, at the beginning of World War II, our nation had some 8 million people unemployed and had many idle factories. The factories were quickly available for defense production. The unemployed formed an immediate labor supply.

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Japan's Role in World Struggle

Former Enemy Nation May Play Big Part in Fight to Stop Spread of Communism

THE importance of Japan in the free world's struggle against Communist aggression is becoming clearer day by day.

Military bases on Japanese territory have been of the utmost value to the United States and her allies since the war in Korea began last June. The Japanese people, our enemies in World War II, have given us friendly support in the fight to stop communism.

Japan is, of course, cooperating with us in her own interest. She is afraid that Communist forces may one day attack her. We and our United Nations allies are the powers that are trying to end the dangers of such attacks throughout the world, so there is good reason for Japan to work with us.

As the Communist drive in Asia becomes more critical, the U. S. is likely to look for increasing help from Japan. Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, the 1948 Republican presidential candidate, has suggested that Japanese manpower be used in the fight against Communist aggression. Numerous other political leaders have been discussing the role of Japan in the hard effort to regain peace in the world.

What, then, is our present relationship with Japan?

The fighting of World War II ended when the Japanese armies surrendered to U. S. and Allied forces in September 1945. However, no formal peace treaty has been signed that would make Japan again a fully independent nation. Since there has been no peace treaty, the U. S. technically is still in a state of war with Japan. As she has been since 1945, Japan is still oc-

(Concluded on page 2)



PAPOOSE-STYLE in Japan. Japanese boys sometimes even play ball with young brothers or sisters strapped to their backs.

Important Role of Japan

(Concluded from page 1)

cupied territory, with General Douglas MacArthur as commander of occupation troops for the U. S. and allied nations.

In actual practice, the Japanese government carries on affairs of the country with little interference. It has only limited rights to deal with other nations directly, but, at home, the Japanese government may conduct business about as it pleases. General MacArthur uses his powers as occupation commander sparingly; mostly, he adopts the role of friendly adviser to the Japanese.

The U. S. would like to end the occupation setup entirely and, by a peace treaty, restore Japan's complete independence in government. It has been the American idea that we, Russia, and 11 other nations—who fought together against Japan—would write this treaty. Russia has been the principal opponent to such a step.

It is now being urged that we and our allies go ahead and make a Japanese peace settlement without Russia. The U. S. government is giving serious attention to this idea. In view of the crisis in Asia, the U. S. wants to get its relationship with Japan on a permanent basis as quickly as possible.

What about Japan's role in the Korean war?

Japan's position as a noncombatant was emphasized from the very day the Korean war began. We did not wish, for various reasons, to use Japanese in armies against Korea, which once was a part of Japan's empire. Japanese aid in various ways, however, has been of great value.

First, as noted above, Japanese territory provided us with air and supply bases. The Japanese islands are only slightly more than a hundred miles from Korea. It would have been difficult, almost impossible, for United Nations forces to fight in Korea without the convenience of the bases in near-by Japan.

Second, Japanese factories turned out large quantities of supplies for UN fighting forces, including trucks.

Japanese labor was used to repair U. S. Navy equipment. Japanese dockers did a large part of the job of loading supplies on Korea-bound ships. Japanese crewmen, as civilians, were employed on some of the ships which landed our troops at Inchon, Korea, last summer. Japanese sailors undertook dangerous mine-sweeping jobs in Korean waters.

Third, the Japanese people helped us by remaining peaceful and calm. When we entered the war against the Korean Communists, it was necessary to withdraw almost all American fighting forces from Japan. With these occupation troops absent, the Japanese might have risen up against U. S. authority. They might have caused trouble by rioting; they might even have made our supply bases useless by acts of sabotage. Yet the Japanese did nothing of the kind.

What is Japan's strategic importance in relation to countries other than Korea?

The islands of Japan are of considerable strategic importance in Asia. They are less than 50 miles from Russian-held Sakhalin Island, and only about 170 miles from Russia's Siberian mainland. Japan is close to the Communist-held Chinese mainland, and is 670 miles from Formosa, which Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has kept out of Communist hands thus far.

So, just as Japan has been an important base in the Korean war, military strategists say she would be vital in any spreading of the conflict between the Communist and non-Communist nations in the Far East.

Does Japan have any military power?

Japan's huge military power was broken up after World War II. She now has only a national police force of 75,000 men, trained along military lines, a large number of local police, and a small coast guard for patrolling waters about her islands against smugglers. Both the police and the coast guard could be the first units of a new



KYOTO, one of Japan's big cities. Its population is about one million.

military force, for there are several million Japanese of fighting age who could be recruited.

Maintenance of military might is, however, forbidden in the constitution adopted by Japan after World War II. The constitution's anti-war declaration would have to be changed to permit Japan to build an army. Further, Asiatic peoples, who suffered under Japanese aggression in the last war, are opposed to the idea of a Japanese army now.

Despite the present opposition to a Japanese army, there is no doubt that it could be a strong one. If Communist aggression continues in Asia, military leaders feel that a decision will have to be taken on the question of re-arming Japan.

Is Japan powerful industrially?

Japan, before World War II, was a leading industrial nation in Asia. She still has the capacity to turn out large quantities of goods. Her output now is near pre-war levels. In the year ending last June, she sold more than half a billion dollars worth of goods to overseas countries.

Moreover, about 90 Japanese merchant ships are sailing the seas again, earning money by carrying goods for other nations. Thus Japan is beginning to rebuild an ocean freight business that, before World War II, was among the most prosperous in the world.

Many problems still remain. Japan has had trouble in selling goods that once were in great demand; silk sales to the U. S. and other nations, for example, have been cut by the appearance of competitive rayon and nylon fabrics. Japan is short of natural resources, such as iron and oil. Much of her factory equipment is out of date and is wearing out.

Can Japan feed her large and growing population?

Enough food for Japan's 83 million people is a major problem. With great difficulty, Japan can fill about 85 per cent of her food needs. The islands are smaller in area than California; only about 16 per cent of the land can be farmed because most of the terrain is mountainous. So Japanese level off little patches on steep hills, grow crops on abandoned roadways, and nurse the tiniest of fields with great care.

Japan must import the 15 per cent of food that she cannot produce at home. Formerly, this food came from Manchuria and other colonial territories which Japan lost in World War II.

Since the war, the U. S. has been helping to fill the food gap. A large part of the nearly 2 billion dollars that our nation furnished to the Japanese between September 1945 and June 1950 went for this purpose.

In the long run, Japan must increase her sale of industrial goods to other lands if she is to pay for the food she needs. Even if foreign sales increase, the Japanese will have to live frugally. Their islands are small, and population is increasing. Raising the living standard is going to be a difficult task.

How about the Japanese government—is it democratic?

Military leaders, working through Emperor Hirohito, largely controlled Japan until the end of World War II. Under General MacArthur's supervision, the power of the military leaders has been broken. The emperor's former position of great power also has been curtailed. A democratic form of government has been set up.

Whether the Japanese can keep a stable democracy remains to be seen. Democracy cannot be taught overnight to people who have been accustomed to dictatorship. Yet great progress has been made. General MacArthur believes that the Japanese are showing a marked aptitude for democracy; he is confident that they will stand firm against a return of any kind of dictatorship.

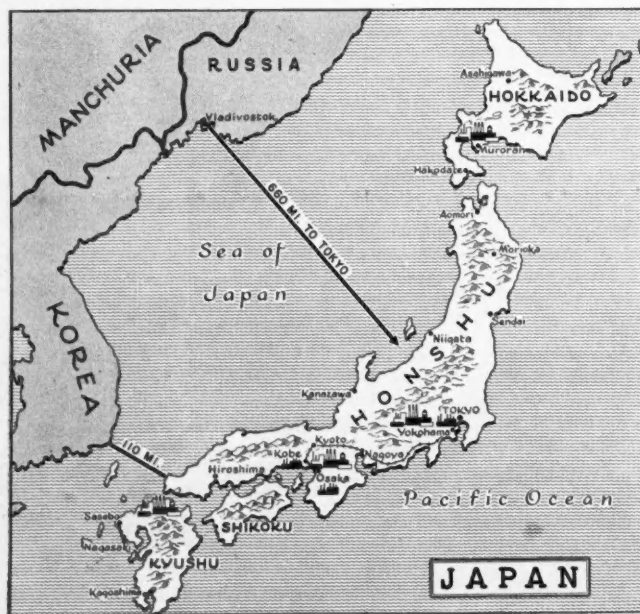
What, then, is the outlook for Japan in the future?

In view of the crisis we face in Asia, it is likely that we shall have to make some decisions on relations with Japan very soon.

There is the question of the peace treaty, whether to go ahead and make one now without Russian participation. There is the matter of military bases which we will want to keep in Japan so long as the Communist danger exists in Asia; it seems that Japan will agree that we should have such bases. There is finally the question of whether Japan should build an army to help fight communism.

These are among the vital matters concerning Japan, our former enemy, that very likely will be settled during this New Year of 1951.

There will, of course, be considerable debate. Many people in the United States and in other countries feel that Japan should not yet be given full independence. Most everyone agrees, however, that we urgently need to take some decision on how we shall act toward Japan—with or without a peace treaty.



DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

Magazines and Newspapers

"The Collier Trophy," by Bill Davidson, *Collier's*.

The Collier Trophy—aviation's highest annual award—was given for the year 1950 to William P. Lear for his amazing 36-pound automatic jet pilot. It is an electronic device which makes possible the safe landing of jet aircraft regardless of visibility conditions. With the jet pilot in operation, the plane is automatically drawn directly to the runway as if by a giant magnet.

During World War II automatic pilots, weighing 150 pounds, were used in bombers and transport planes, but fighters, cramped for space, could not use the bulky instruments. Before Lear's device was perfected, fighters had never had successful automatic pilots. In Lear's pilot there is not a cubic inch of wasted space.

The wartime applications of this device are obvious. A jet pilot can now take off in any kind of weather, attack an enemy plane formation that is planning to strike by radar through the overcast, and then make an automatic landing though the overcast is within a few feet of the ground. The device is the basis of our capability to fend off enemy attack, and it brings nearer the day when the human pilot will be eliminated from fighter planes.

"Whistle Stop, North Atlantic," by Wolfgang Langewiesche, *Saturday Evening Post*.

Newfoundland lies closer to Europe than any other American point and also lies on the most direct route from New York to Paris. To these facts, Gander Airport owes its existence. It is the jumping-off place for transatlantic flying. The airliners stop there to gas up before heading overseas, and it is at Gander that they make their American landfall after the long, tough crossing from Europe against the winds.

Built during World War II, Gander today is one of the important settlements of Newfoundland. About 3,500 people live there, cut off from the world except for some 50 planes that drop in every day, most of which are en route from or to New York. Those who work at Gander feel a sense of personal pride in the safety record of the transatlantic lines. In all the scheduled flying the airlines have done over the North Atlantic, not a single passenger has ever lost his life at sea.



WILLIAM LEAR, winner of the Collier aviation trophy for 1950



GIBRALTAR, the famous British defense post at the western entrance to the Mediterranean

Pivotal Gibraltar

Franco Wants Britain to Give Spain the Great Rock that Guards the Western Entrance to the Mediterranean

WHO should control Gibraltar? Britain feels that this question is definitely settled in her favor. She has held the great Mediterranean fortress for nearly 250 years, and intends to keep it. Spain, though, insists that she is the nation to whom Gibraltar rightfully belongs.

Francisco Franco, head of the Spanish government, recently declared that Britain should turn the fortress over to Spain at once. The Spaniards know that other western nations are looking to them as possible allies in the struggle against Russia. They may, according to some observers, have thoughts of obtaining Gibraltar as part of the price for their cooperation. Representatives of the Spanish government, however, say that the present world crisis has nothing to do with their country's demand for Gibraltar.

The disputed fortress is located on a tiny peninsula which juts out from the southern coast of Spain. Britain holds approximately two square miles of the peninsula. The most prominent geographic feature of the colony is a great limestone mass that extends about 1,400 feet above sea level. This is the famous Rock of Gibraltar, sometimes referred to simply as the Rock.

Pillar of Hercules

Gibraltar's strategic importance lies in the fact that it guards the narrow strait between the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. It has a naval base, an air base, and elaborate gun installations. The mighty Rock is honeycombed with miles of tunnels, which lead to water tanks, storerooms for ammunition and other supplies, and an underground hospital.

Ancient Greeks knew the Rock of Gibraltar as one of the two Pillars of Hercules—the other pillar being a cliff across the strait, in Africa. The water gate formed by the Pillars of Hercules marked the western limit of the early Greek mariners' world. For a time, the Rock of Gibraltar was in the hands of the Romans, who called it Mount Calpe.

Moors, from North Africa, took possession of the Rock shortly after 700 A.D. In honor of their leader, Tariq, they called it Jeb-el-Tariq (Tariq's

Mountain). This name was eventually simplified to its present form, "Gibraltar."

Spaniards captured the rocky peninsula in the 1400's, and held it until 1704. In that year it fell to the British, who have ruled it ever since. Spain has made several efforts to get Gibraltar back, but all have been unsuccessful. At the time of the American Revolution, for instance, the Spaniards and French conducted a four-year siege of the fortress.

Gibraltar for Florida

North America's Florida peninsula once figured in discussions about Gibraltar. While Florida still belonged to Spain, Britain offered to take it in trade for the Rock. Spain, however, refused to make the deal. In 1819 she sold Florida to the United States.

According to late figures, Gibraltar has over 22,000 people. It is ruled as a British colony, though the inhabitants' voice in the government has recently been strengthened. Gibraltar's busy port employs a great many people who live in Spain, as well as inhabitants of the little colony.

For its water supply, the peninsula depends on rain water, which is caught and stored in big tanks and reservoirs. Drainage surfaces, built to catch the rain and funnel it into the tanks, occupy sizable areas in Gibraltar.

A band of monkeys—the only wild monkeys in all Europe—lives on the upper portions of the Rock. British authorities carefully protect these animals, because there is a legend that Britain will lose Gibraltar if they vanish.

Geologists of the Department of the Interior have completed a survey of New Jersey's iron deposits—some of them within 35 miles of New York City. The three largest iron mines are in the northern part of the state and they produce about 500,000 long tons a year. The iron mine at Mt. Hope is the oldest operating iron mine in the country, for it has been producing ore since 1710. During the Revolutionary War, the New Jersey mines provided the iron for the Continental Army's bullets.

Newsmaker

Charles E. Wilson

AS the nation's mobilization program rolls ahead with increasing speed, Charles E. Wilson, director of that vast program, is busily at work. Mr. Wilson, who resigned as president of the General Electric Company to become Director of Defense Mobilization, has taken over one of the most responsible jobs in government. In fact, reported the *New York Herald Tribune* when the appointment was announced last month, Mr. Wilson "without doubt becomes the most important man in the country except for the President himself . . ."

Wilson's job is indeed a huge and complex one. In order that our country can rear as speedily as possible, he must coordinate a number of large-scale programs within the great, overall production effort. His office will have a large measure of control over factory output, industrial manpower, raw materials, transportation, wages, and prices.

Organizing national production for defense is no new task for Wilson. During World War II he was vice chairman of the War Production Board. Long before he became well known in the government post, though, he had attained national prominence as one of the country's foremost industrial leaders.

In many ways, Mr. Wilson's life is a typical American success story. He was born in New York City. His father died when Charles was an infant. To help his widowed mother, the boy quit school at the age of 12. He took a job as a three-dollar-a-week office boy with a company which later became a branch of General Electric.

From the first, young Wilson showed outstanding energy and ambition. He was rewarded by promotion after promotion, as he worked his way steadily



CHARLES E. WILSON

up through the General Electric organization. Learning every phase of the business, he served successively in the accounting, production, manufacturing, engineering, and marketing divisions.

In 1940, a little more than 40 years after he started with the concern, Mr. Wilson became president of General Electric. He had become one of the country's leading production experts. He is considered particularly qualified for his new post, because he has the support of most labor as well as industrial leaders.

Mr. Wilson needs only about five hours sleep a night. He likes golf, horseback riding, and deep sea fishing.

The Story of the Week

England "On Her Own"

England has been making marked economic progress in recent months. Aided by European Recovery Plan funds, her industries are now producing more than before the war, and her exports, too, are greater. In fact, the situation is so encouraging that the United Kingdom agreed last month that no more recovery aid from the United States will be needed.

When this announcement was made, London newspapers hailed the news with prominent headlines, proclaiming that Britain is now "on her own," economically. Because World War II left the British economy in bad shape, the country has suffered years of hardship. The period of "austerity" is not over yet. Meat and other foods still are rationed, but the prospects for the future are much improved.



USE your head, don't lose it!

By January 1, the day recovery aid ended, the British had received total allotments of more than 2½ billion dollars. Part of this was in loans, to be repaid, but most of it was in outright grants.

Although ERP help to Britain has been suspended, it has not been terminated. It can be started again, if and when necessary. Moreover, Britain will continue to receive dollar help in certain fields—for the production of scarce metals, for the exchange of technical knowledge, and to foster some of her overseas developments. She will also receive some military assistance.

U. S. in 1951

The rearmament program continues to gain momentum. During 1951, the national effort to mobilize for our defense will be speeded up, involving more and more citizens in many different ways. A *New York Times* correspondent, Joseph Loftus, recently analyzed the various ways in which the people of America are likely to be affected.

Life in this country a year hence will be something like this, Loftus writes:

Cost of Living—It will be higher, perhaps by as much as six per cent, even with wage and price controls.

Food—There will be ample food, but it will bring higher prices. Rationing is possible, but the ration should be liberal.

Clothing—Nylon goods will be in

short supply. High grade wool already is scarce.

Automobiles and trucks—Production will be far below the 1950 figure of more than 8 million vehicles.

Gasoline—There should be enough, but the quality is likely to be lower.

Jobs—There will be more jobs than job-hunters. If you already have a job, you will be working more hours per week. Older people who planned to retire will continue working, and there will be more women at work in factories, shops, and offices.

Taxes—They will be a good deal higher both for individuals and for corporations.

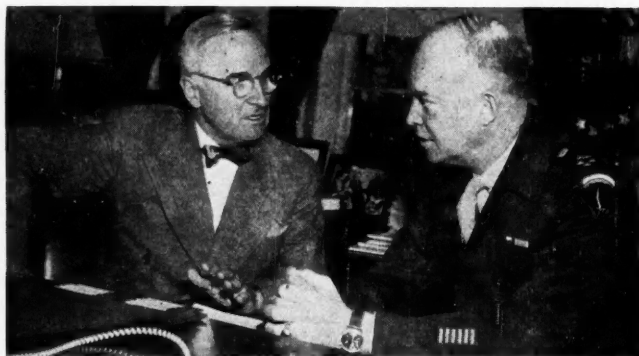
Controls—Consumer credit controls will be tougher. Larger down payments will be required on installment purchases, and less time will be allowed to complete payments. Furthermore, price ceilings will be in effect on most articles.

Eisenhower's Fateful Task

General Eisenhower has made a determined start on a great new mission. He is pushing ahead with plans for a North Atlantic army, which is being formed for reasons of historic importance. The army's purpose, as we know, is to defend western Europe against any possible invasion, and also to make the democracies so strong World War III may be averted.

Throughout the free nations of the world, millions of people are glad that Eisenhower, a great leader in World War II, will command the North Atlantic forces. To this army 12 countries, including the United States, will contribute men, equipment and other military necessities. (The 11 other nations are the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, and Portugal.) German troops also will serve.

Eisenhower, who is on leave from the presidency of Columbia University, will seek to build an army of a million men or more, including 55 to 60 divisions of ground troops, as well as powerful air and sea units. As leader of this international military force, "General Ike," as he is widely called, will have a tremendous and fateful responsibility. His able leader-



GENERAL EISENHOWER is conferring with President Truman and with European leaders this month as he makes plans for setting up the North Atlantic Pact defense forces

ship as commander of the Allied forces in the last war made him the unanimous choice for the job he now holds.

The name for his new European headquarters will differ slightly from the old World War II title. Then it was SHAEF, short for Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces. The new term is SHAPE, for Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe.

Good Movie

Late this month Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer will release "Kim," a movie based on the famous tale by Rudyard Kipling. Because the film depicts the whimsical story against an interesting historical background, it is equally entertaining for adults and young people.

Readers of Kipling will remember that the central figure of this story is a young boy. Dean Stockwell plays the part of "Kim," the orphan of a British soldier. Living by his wits among the people of India of 70 years ago, the lad becomes more Indian than British. Since he is brave and intelligent, as well as resourceful, he becomes a valuable aid to the English intelligence agents who outwit an enemy trying to incite northern tribesmen to war.

Other leading parts are taken by Errol Flynn, who plays "Red Beard," one of the espionage agents to whom "Kim" is devoted, and Paul Lukas, who portrays a holy man, to whom

the youngster also gives his fidelity.

"Kim" was filmed in India, and the actual sites described by Kipling in his classic were used. The picture is in Technicolor.

Famine in India

India is again threatened by a major calamity—famine. A "terrific food problem" faces vast areas of his land, according to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, who is seeking assistance from other countries.

In a recent conversation with an American newspaperman, Nehru explained how crop failures had added to the other grave problems of India in the current international crisis. He said that India had counted on good crops, but during the past four months his country had been hit by floods, droughts, and crop-destroying swarms of locusts. Only one section, East Punjab, has a food surplus at present, and even that area has suffered from floods.

The prime minister recalled the severe famine of 1943 which caused the death of about 3½ million people in the Bengal area. To prevent that from happening again, Nehru explained that he is trying to get food from many countries.

Four million tons of emergency food supplies have already been contracted for by India, and it is to be delivered this month. However, such heavy food purchases have strained that country's financial resources. India recently bought some grain from the United States at reduced rates, and would like to obtain about one million more tons, but faces a major problem in financing such purchases. U. S. leaders are studying this problem.

Basketball Dispute

When two well-known basketball coaches disagreed recently about a proposed change in rules, a controversy started which has spread widely among the game's fans and experts.

The coaches are Forrest (Phog) Allen, of Kansas University, who last spring was voted "man of the year" by a national coaches' association, and Nat Holman, whose City College of New York quintet won two major intercollegiate titles in 1950. Allen started the controversy when he recommended, in an address in New York, that the "center jump" be restored to its former place in basketball.



RUDYARD KIPLING'S "KIM," a story of adventure in India, is being brought to the movie screen by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. The picture was filmed in India and is in Technicolor.

At one time it was the practice for the centers of opposing teams to jump for the ball, tossed in the air between them, to tip it to a teammate. This was done not only at the start of each half, but after either team scored. A number of years ago, however, the center jump was eliminated after each basket. Instead of having a tap-off, the team which had been scored on took the ball and put it in play.

The reason for the change was to avoid giving an unfair advantage to the team with the taller center, and to speed up the game. In his New York talk, though, Allen declared that the center jump had been eliminated without enough thought. He said it should be restored, but with all five players on a team taking turns at center, regardless of height, so that different players on each team would have the opportunity of facing one another in the tap-off.

Holman disagreed with Allen's proposal, insisting that the elimination of the center jump was a fine thing for basketball, and had, in fact, "made" the game. The elimination was a great "equalizer," he said, and "it gives a team with no big man a chance."

Whatever the outcome of the controversy, the discussion is certain to continue during the season as school and college quintets vie for league and conference titles.

A-Bomb Instructions

An atomic attack on this country may never occur, but we should be prepared for such a possibility. Recognizing that fact, the government has issued instructions to citizens as to what they should do if an A-bomb does fall.

A booklet prepared by the National Security Resources Board lists "six survival secrets." In the event of atomic bombing, the citizen is advised to:

1. Try to get under cover—in a basement or other underground place; even in a ditch or gutter, if that is the best you can find.
2. Drop flat on the ground or floor.
3. Bury your face in your arms. (The citizen is also advised to cover exposed parts of the body.)
4. Don't rush outside right after a bombing. (In other instructions the government advises citizens to stay



THIS FRENCH JEEP recently made a test run from Paris to Capetown, South Africa. The vehicle will soon be used by the French army.

where they are for at least 10 seconds after the blast.)

5. Don't take chances with food or water that has been in open containers. (It might be contaminated by radiation.)

6. Don't start rumors. A single false one may start a panic.

The government also suggests that: After walking through rubble, resulting from a ground burst, or water from an underwater burst, be sure to change at least your outer garments and shoes.

Mystery of China

For many centuries, China has been a "riddle" to the outside world. Today, Communist control over this vast Asiatic country has made it more difficult than ever before to learn what the Chinese people are thinking.

In spite of the confusion that surrounds China's present problems, at least two important points of view are being widely expressed.

On the one hand, some writers feel that Chiang Kai-shek, the Nationalist leader who was driven from China by

the Communists, cannot possibly regain control over the nation he once ruled. Such a view was expressed by John Gunther in *Look* magazine a short time ago.

This well-known author of many books, including "Inside Asia," concludes that the Chinese people "will never again accept Chiang as their ruler." Furthermore, Gunther believes that the Communist rulers of China are so strong now that it will be difficult for any anti-Communists to overthrow them.

Other writers argue that the Communists are weak and divided and are beset by thousands of rebel forces which eventually may be able to overthrow the present rulers. Rodney Gilbert, who has lived in the Far East for many years, expressed this view in a recent issue of *Life* magazine.

Mr. Gilbert believes, moreover, that the Nationalists are an effective force in China with a tremendous following. Gilbert points out that most of the Chinese farmers who once favored the Communist programs are now bitterly opposed to the present government because of "ruthless exploitation" by officials.

There is also a difference of opinion among Far Eastern authorities over how friendly China really is with Soviet Russia. Certain observers, including Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia think that the Chinese Communists may be waging the war in Korea to strengthen their position in that whole area as against Russia. According to this theory, the Communists in China are determined to be free of Russian domination and to run their country as they see fit. Whether or not there is any truth in this belief will be shown by future developments.

Articles to Come

Unless unforeseen news developments cause a change in plans, major articles in the next issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER will discuss (1) problems connected with the draft and military training; and (2) the extent to which we should help to arm our allies as well as ourselves.

Study Guide

Two Crises

1. Explain Peter Drucker's comparison of the United States to an athlete.
2. What are some of the differences between the U. S. economic situation now and that which existed at the outbreak of World War II?
3. List some of the advantages of paying for the national defense program as we go along.
4. What is the manpower problem which the nation's armed forces, industry, and educational system must work out if our economy is to be kept from breaking down?
5. Why might it be unwise to stop completely the building of automobiles and homes?
6. What big decision must our top planners make in regard to oil and steel?
7. What arguments are there for and against dispersing our factories now?

Discussion

1. Do you, or do you not, favor the moving of defense factories and other vital installations out of crowded, coastal areas at this time? Give your reasons.
2. In your opinion, should the federal government pay for the defense program by raising taxes as we go along, or should part of the necessary funds be borrowed? Give reasons.

Japan

1. What suggestion has Governor Thomas Dewey of New York made concerning Japanese manpower?
2. To what extent do the Japanese carry on their own government now?
3. Why do military strategists consider Japan's position so strategic?
4. Why doesn't Japan have a military force now?
5. What are some of the industrial problems which Japan faces?
6. Why is getting food such a major problem to the Japanese people?
7. What changes have been brought about in the Japanese government since the end of World War II?
8. List briefly some of the questions about our relations with Japan that must be settled as soon as possible.

Discussion

1. Do you think that Japanese manpower should be used in the fight against aggression? Why, or why not?
2. Do you believe we should end the occupation of Japan and restore complete independence to the nation now? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. Why has U. S. aid to Britain, under the European Recovery Program, been suspended?
2. List some of the changes that are likely to take place in American economic life during 1951, as a result of the defense effort.
3. Describe General Eisenhower's new job.
4. What is the major calamity that now threatens India?
5. Tell of the "center jump" controversy that has been started by Forrest Allen of Kansas University.
6. List several instructions the National Security Resources Board gives for citizens in case of an atomic bombing.

Reference

"War Losers Enjoying Booms," *U. S. News & World Report*, November 17, 1950. How the Korean war is affecting Japan's economy.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) of doubtful meaning; 2. (b) inequalities; 3. (a) suitable for cultivation; 4. (d) false belief; 5. (b) proved; 6. (c) wealth.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Headwaiter: "I dreamed last night that you gave me \$5."
Customer: "Indeed? Well, that's a bit steep for a tip, but you may keep it this time."



"You'll be working a little overtime this evening, Spencer. The company will pay for your dinner and breakfast."

Newspaper Reporter: "May I ask what is your favorite role?"
Actor: "The one I get on pay day."

Employer: "That last office boy I had is worth twice as much as you are."
Boy: "Did he get it?"

"I hear that she is quite interested in forestry."
"Well, at least to the extent that she pines to look spruce."

"Don't you enjoy listening to the honk of the wild goose?"
"Not when he's driving behind my car."

Foreman: Where have you been?
Employee: Getting a haircut.
Foreman: On the company's time?
Employee: Yes. It grew on the company's time, didn't it.
Foreman: Not all of it.
Employee: I didn't get all of it cut.

A Quick War, or Prolonged Turmoil?

(Concluded from page 1)

Today an entirely different situation exists. We are experiencing a boom. There is very little unemployment, and our factories are working to capacity, turning out civilian products.

Consequently, we must expect a sharp cut in the near future in the manufacture of civilian products. That cut cannot be delayed for two or three years as it was in the early 1940's. Many factories and workers will have to be shifted soon to defense work.

Thus, the American people are likely to feel the effects of the defense program much more quickly than they did in the early '40's. There will be shortages of certain civilian products almost immediately. But it may be possible by the end of 1951 (providing we don't get into an all-out war) to settle onto a more even keel. The build-up of our strength would continue but it would be gradual and the initial shock on our economy would have worn off.

It is against this background that Mr. Drucker raises certain economic problems that call for speedy decisions. Of course, everyone may not agree entirely with Mr. Drucker's appraisal of the situation, yet there are few who would dispute his contention that we may be in for a long period of turmoil.

Major Economic Issues

Consequently, no matter whether it is near-war or prolonged crisis that lies ahead for the American people, these economic problems must be faced. In the remainder of this article we are touching upon a number of the big economic issues which the nation must solve if our economic system is to be kept on an even keel.

(1) How can we finance the contemplated defense program? How can we prevent disastrous inflation?

The best way of financing military spending—Mr. Drucker contends—is by taxes. Both higher income taxes and sales taxes would be very effective in checking inflation, for they would take a great deal of money out of the hands of the people and thus prevent them from bidding up prices of goods which will become increasingly scarce. This competitive bidding among people with more money to spend than there are goods to buy is the big force which leads to high prices and inflation.

Why couldn't the government borrow the needed money by issuing bonds and selling them as it did to such a large degree in World War II? Mr. Drucker thinks this would not work over a prolonged period. People are willing to buy bonds if they know they can get their money back in a few years. But in a period of extended crisis the government would need funds for a long time. Many people would cash their bonds in after a few years. This would increase spending power, and heighten the forces that cause inflation.

Consequently, the best way to finance the defense program—it would seem—is by paying for it with increased taxes as we go along. The huge national debt, now totaling about 257 billion dollars, would then not be pushed to new heights. Inflation would be curbed, and there

would thus be less need for wage and price controls, which lead to the growth of black markets and which require thousands of government inspection agents to see that the controls are properly carried out.

(2) How can we get the manpower needed by the armed services in a long state of near-war, and at the same time produce the skilled people—doctors, teachers, well-trained foremen and supervisors, industrialists, farmers, and others—that our country will continue to need in its civilian life?

This is a tough problem and one

from civilian work to the defense effort. Yet it has been proved time and again that people who are badly housed or have a hard time getting to work are generally not good workers. They arrive at their jobs tired and cannot turn out the amount of work they should.

Should we not, then, keep up home-front production of cars and homes to as great a degree as possible despite military requirements? Might it not be wise to build up a stockpile of automobile parts so as to prevent a breakdown of the nation's transportation system in time of war? Should not

development of synthetic rubber. Though expensive, its development was considered necessary. Should we now take similar steps in regard to oil and steel? This is another grave economic question which must be answered soon.

(5) Should defense factories and other vital installations be left in the same areas as in World War II, or should they be dispersed because of the threat of the atomic bomb?

If our leaders feel that our enemies pose an immediate threat to the security of the nation, they may decide to leave defense factories where they have been in the past. Then the factories could rush the manufacture of necessary defense materials for immediate use, with the hope that the enemy would not strike until a great deal of material had been produced.

On the other hand, if our leaders feel that the threat of an atom-bomb attack is not too great now, they may decide to have the factories moved or at least to have new factories built in scattered areas. (A number of companies have already built new plants well inland because of the threat of enemy bombing in crowded coastal areas.) There would then be less chance of vital plants being destroyed if an A-bomb attack should come at a later date. However, a big moving program of this nature would slow down production for many months.

Transport System

If we should decide to move many of our factories, our highly developed transportation net would be of great advantage to us. Our railroads and highway system cover the nation thoroughly and would enable us to disperse our industries much more quickly and effectively than could Russia with her limited transportation facilities.

Our leaders may also have to decide where such vital installations as electric power stations should be placed. It was proved in World War II in Europe that even badly bombed cities can be kept going so long as power and water are supplied. This fact may make it desirable to move power stations away from big cities—nearer, perhaps, to supplies of coal and other sources of energy.

These economic questions raised by Mr. Drucker in his magazine article are certain to become increasingly urgent in the weeks ahead. Their solution presents a tremendous challenge to all Americans. If we can't solve these problems, our economic system may be seriously crippled. That—as Mr. Drucker points out—is exactly what our enemies are hoping. It will take wise decisions, based upon careful studies and discussions of these problems by the American people and their leaders, to avert the economic breakdown which our enemies want.

Last month, 15,000 acres of land in Kansas were seeded from the air. It was the biggest job of aerial sowing ever attempted. The area is now covered with sagebrush and weeds and not suited for either farming or grazing. It is hoped that the seeding will give the region a thick growth of grass so that it can once more be used for pasture land.



CARMACK IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

that was not solved in an entirely satisfactory manner in World War II. A prolonged state of crisis would vastly intensify it.

What is called for is a program where young people can get not only military training but other skills, too. We must maintain a wise balance between our military build-up and our civilian economy. It would seem to be up to the armed forces, industry, and the nation's educational system to work out some cooperative plan if we are to keep the civilian economy from collapsing in a prolonged period of crisis.

(3) In a period of near-war, what kinds of civilian goods should we continue to produce? What kinds should we curtail?

This problem, too, requires the exercise of keen judgment. For example, two of our big civilian industries are those which produce houses and automobiles. Both play vital roles in defense preparation.

In a period of national crisis, the first thought might be to have both of these industries switch completely

manufactured housing units be stockpiled, too?

No one, of course, knows for sure the correct answers to these questions. Yet it is necessary that they be answered wisely and quickly if we are to keep the nation's economy on a smooth course.

(4) Should we take a chance that our reserves of raw materials will hold out through a long period of near-war? Or should we devise substitutes now?

These questions apply especially to the two basic materials of war—oil and steel. Our reserves of both are decreasing. Yet we could obtain all the oil we need from shale and coal, both of which we possess in tremendous quantities. It would involve, however, a huge financial outlay to set up plants that could extract large amounts of oil from shale and coal.

Taconite deposits in the Northern Great Lakes region form a possible rich supply of iron ore, but to extract it would, as in the case of shale oil, require vast expenditures.

In World War II we pushed the

Career for Tomorrow

In the Foreign Service

A CAREER in the Foreign Service has always attracted young people who want to be a part of government and see the world at the same time. Such a career is of greater importance than ever before today, for the work of the Foreign Service has much to do with our efforts to improve international relations and to find a basis for lasting peace.

The Foreign Service is a part of the Department of State. At the top are the ambassadors and ministers. They are appointed by the President. Below these officials are the "career men"—the backbone of the service. They secure their jobs through competitive examinations and are permanent government employees.

Career men in the State Department may work either in this country or overseas. If they are stationed abroad, their duties are to look after the interests of the United States and its citizens. They study conditions in other countries and report regularly to the State Department. They explain actions of our government to foreign officials. They help plan treaties and commercial agreements. If an American citizen is stranded abroad, the diplomatic officials help him return home. At all times, members of the Foreign Service try to maintain good relations between the United States and other countries.

This work, of course, demands the highest type of individual. A career officer must be tactful, resourceful, and completely honest. In addition, he must have a broad educational background. He must know history, inter-

national law, economics, geography, and government. Usually he must be able to speak at least one foreign language. A number of universities have courses preparing students especially for this field.

Each year, usually in September, the State Department gives examinations to applicants for the Foreign Service. Persons who pass the written test are called before a board for an oral quiz. This is planned primarily to show the applicant's manners, his poise, and his ability to talk to high government officials.

Salaries for Foreign Service officers begin at about \$3,500 a year and increase as the worker advances. Experienced career diplomats look forward to a top salary of about \$12,000. Cost of living allowances are given in addition to salary.

Because many foreign governments do not like to deal with women, very few are employed as career officers. The Foreign Service has positions on its stenographic and clerical staff, though, that are open to women. The jobs do not require as broad a background as the higher positions demand, and salaries are lower. Business training, knowledge of languages, and a good general education are essential.

There are advantages and disadvantages in working for the Foreign Service, both in the higher and lower ranking jobs. A person who likes to travel and live in foreign countries will enjoy this field. His work will be hard, but it will be varied and interesting.



THE U. S. EMBASSY in Paris is just off the famous avenue Champs Elysées

On the other hand, the foreign service worker has to go to any post to which he is assigned. He may spend much of his life in disagreeable climates or in out-of-the-way places. He may lose contact with people and events in his own country.

Students interested in the Foreign Service may write to the Board of Examiners, Division of Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C., for a pamphlet that gives sample questions from the examinations together with other details about the work.

Branches of the federal government other than the State Department—among them the Army, the Economic Cooperation Administration (which supervises the European Recovery Program), and agencies associated with the United Nations—employ people for work overseas. Young men and women should consult these organizations when they are ready to take a job. There is no special preparation for the work and numerous kinds of people are needed—stenographers, scientists, lawyers, accountants, translators, and so on.

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.

Your Vocabulary

For each sentence below, tell which answer best explains the meaning of the italicized word. Correct answers are given on page 5, column 4.

1. The answer was *equivocal* (ē-kwiv'ū-kāl). (a) of doubtful meaning (b) positive (c) inaudible (d) ridiculous.

2. There were *disparities* (dis-pair' i-teez) in the living conditions of these groups. (a) inconveniences (b) inequalities (c) causes for discouragement (d) similarities.

3. The land is *arable* (air'ū-bl). (a) suitable for cultivation (b) rugged and rocky (c) dry (d) inhabited by Arabs.

4. You should get rid of that *delusion* (dē-lū'zhūn). (a) fierce dog (b) disease (c) hatred (d) false belief.

5. He *verified* (vē'r'i-fid) the statement. (a) repeated (b) proved (c) forgot (d) doubted.

6. The country is noted for its *opulence* (ōp'yū-lēns). (a) crime (b) power (c) wealth (d) aggressive tendencies.

Agony. *Agon* was the ancient Greek word for "assembly" or "meeting." It applied particularly to gatherings where games or contests took place. Any contest that occurred at such a meeting was called an *agonia*. Today, instead of referring to a struggle between contestants, our word *agony* refers to a struggle against intense pain or grief.

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Cut along this line if you wish to save the test for later use. This test covers the issues of September 4 to January 1, inclusive. The answer key appears in the January 8th issue of THE CIVIC LEADER. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 2 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

The American Observer Semester Test

I. NEWSMAKERS. For each of the following items, find the picture of the person identified and place the number of that picture on your answer sheet. (There is one picture for which there is no numbered item.)

1. Commander of UN forces in Far East.
2. Secretary General of the United Nations.
3. Head of the Spanish government.
4. Secretary of State.
5. Winner in November elections in Ohio.
6. Secretary of Defense.
7. Leader of the Chinese Communists.
8. Prime minister of India.

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE. In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

9. U.S. troops went into action in Korea last summer for the direct purpose of (a) trying to overthrow the Commu-

nists in China; (b) protecting American trading interests; (c) supporting the United Nations' stand against aggression; (d) keeping Formosa out of Chiang Kai-shek's control.

10. A major aim of U.S. foreign policy is to (a) secure the admittance of Communist China into the UN; (b) increase trade with the "iron-curtain" countries; (c) achieve free medical care for all Americans; (d) check the spread of communism.

11. Each of the 60 members of the United Nations has an equal vote in the (a) Atomic Energy Commission; (b) Security Council; (c) General Assembly; (d) Trusteeship Council.

12. Last year Communist China signed a 30-year pact of friendship and mutual aid with (a) Brazil; (b) Russia; (c) Formosa; (d) the United States.

13. The Supreme Court spends most of its time (a) hearing cases pertaining to the McCarran Act; (b) advising Congress on the constitutionality of proposed laws; (c) reviewing decisions made by judges in lower courts; (d) advising our military governments abroad on legal matters.

14. India is being delayed in solving some of her pressing domestic problems by the fact that the country is (a) having to spend more than half of its budget for military purposes; (b) greatly underpopulated; (c) ruled as a colony by Britain; (d) at war with its neighbor, Tibet.

15. In view of the Communist aggression in Korea, the Big Three powers have been spurred on in recent months to (a) withdraw all their occupation forces from Germany; (b) dismantle all factories in Germany's Ruhr; (c) permit Nazi leaders to take part in the West German government; (d) build up the strength and prestige of the West German Republic.

16. Workers taking part in the federal social security program may retire and receive a monthly pension (a) whenever they are found unable to handle their jobs satisfactorily; (b) at the age of 65; (c) after they have held a job for 20 years; (d) at the age of 50, providing they are war veterans.

17. The chief cause of inflation is (a) competitive bidding among people who have more money to spend than there are goods to buy; (b) an oversupply of automobiles, television sets, and other

products; (c) widespread unemployment; (d) the imposition of high taxes by the government.

18. The nation-wide balloting last November resulted in (a) the re-election of President Truman; (b) gains for the Democrats in both houses of Congress; (c) Republican control of the House of Representatives and Democratic control of the Senate; (d) gains for the Republicans in Congress with the Democrats, however, retaining control.

19. In Indo-China the Communists and their sympathizers are fighting (a) the Indians and Burmese; (b) the United Nations forces; (c) the French and their native allies; (d) the Chinese.

20. Following its study of the economy of the Philippines, a U.S. survey group recommended last year that (a) the islanders stop taxing wealthy people so heavily; (b) land reforms be carried out to help farm population produce more and live better; (c) the Philippines and Japan be put under a single government; (d) the government stop attempting to encourage foreign businessmen to invest in the Philippines.

(Concluded on back of this page)



1



2



3



4



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9

Historical Backgrounds - - Opening of Japan

UNTIL about a century ago, Japan was a "forbidden land," having few contacts with the rest of the world. Her rulers were suspicious of foreigners, and sought for a long time to avoid having anything at all to do with them.

An early visit to Japan was made by Portuguese sailors driven to the islands by a storm in the middle 1500's. Shortly afterward, traders and missionaries from Portugal, Spain, England, and the Netherlands traveled to the Asiatic country. Although the outsiders were admitted for a while, the rulers of Japan eventually became afraid of the influence the foreigners might have.

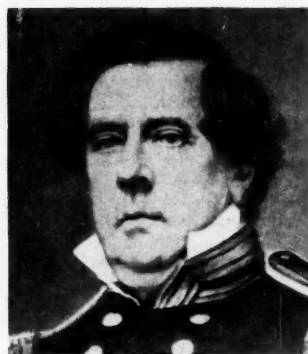
During the 1600's, Europeans were driven out. The Japanese people were ordered not to travel abroad, and the construction of ocean-going vessels was forbidden. When Portuguese envoys entered a Japanese port to protest the new policy, most were beheaded. Thirteen survivors were released with a message in which Japan declared, "Think no more of us, just as if we were no longer in the world."

The Japanese continued to trade with their neighbor, China. A few Dutch merchants who were allowed to stay were restricted to a tiny island in the harbor of Nagasaki. In general, the Japanese isolated themselves from the rest of the world for about two centuries. Even shipwrecked foreign sailors found on Japanese soil could not expect good treatment from the natives.

Japan's attitude became more and more annoying to the European countries, and eventually to the United States. The western nations developed

a sizable trade with other Asiatic lands, and they felt that their ships should be allowed to enter Japanese ports for provisions. It was also urgent that the Japanese stop mistreating western seamen shipwrecked on Japan's shores.

In the summer of 1853, Commodore Perry took four American steamships into a Japanese harbor, causing great



COMMODORE PERRY

excitement among the people there. Perry left a message for the Emperor and, before departing, stated that he would return the next year for an answer.

In 1854 the American officer went back with 10 ships. The Japanese, fearing attack, decided to make a treaty along the lines which Perry asked. They agreed not to harm sailors shipwrecked on their shores, and promised to let our vessels enter some of their ports to take on fuel and provisions.

Perry's treaty was an entering wedge. England, Russia, and the Netherlands obtained similar agreements with Japan during the next few years. Japan later established trade relations and regular diplomatic connections with America and other countries. The agreements made, though, were not entirely satisfactory to the Japanese. For example, the foreign governments had obtained a pledge that their citizens could not be brought to trial in Japanese courts. Japan soon came to regard this arrangement as too humiliating a one to be acceptable.

Partly to force the westerners to treat them as equals and partly as a natural result of their new contacts with the western world, the Japanese soon embarked on a rapid program of modernization. They opened their first railway in 1872. Work to establish a system of public schools was begun in the same year.

Japan's efforts to earn treatment as an equal member in the family of nations eventually bore fruit. Toward the end of the 19th century, the western governments agreed to change the treaty provisions Japan had regarded as unfair. By the time of World War I, the nation ranked as an equal with other countries.

Japan reached the height of her power in World War II, when she conquered much of Asia and fought hard against American and other western troops. Japan lost the war and, with it, her conquered territories. Under a democratic form of government now, Japan is again striving to earn a place as an equal among the free and independent nations of the world.

Readers Say—

Concerning your story on U.S. schools, in the November 6 issue, I would like to comment. I agree that we need more and better schools and additional teachers. The schools should have national financial backing. I would like to add that every school should have this backing, including parochial schools.

The parents of students who attend these schools also pay taxes for education, and thus their children should benefit from it.

JOAN HANNASCH,
Carroll, Iowa

★ ★ ★

I think President Truman was very wise to send a group of officials to the Philippine Islands to make a report on the conditions there and I am in favor of giving the Philippines the aid that has been recommended for them.

I think the United States should give all aid possible to countries in need of it, thus preventing the spread of communism.

MARGARET WEST,
Abilene, Texas

★ ★ ★

It has been suggested that only fathers be deferred from the draft because of dependency reasons. If this suggestion is carried out, what about students who really want a college education?

Many jobs and professions, such as the practice of medicine, require a higher education. What about the young men on farms? Farming is essential to our national economy. I think the present deferment policy is satisfactory. I don't think it should be tightened.

HELEN WEGRYNSKI,
Whitney Point, New York

The American Observer Semester Test

(Concluded from preceding page)

21. A U.S. economic plan designed to check communism in underdeveloped parts of the world by raising living standards is widely referred to as (a) the Point 4 Program; (b) the Internal Security Act; (c) the European Recovery Program; (d) the social security system.

22. The important details of most new laws are worked out (a) in debate on the floors of the House and Senate; (b) in Congressional committees; (c) by President Truman; (d) by the clerks of the House and Senate.

23. Which of the following statements is correct in comparing the United States to Russia? (a) Our country is larger than Russia; (b) we have more people than Russia has; (c) our industrial output is greater than Russia's; (d) we now have a larger standing army than Russia does.

24. The U.S. defense program is expected to bring about (a) long-term unemployment; (b) increased taxes; (c) a reduction in the size of the armed forces; (d) an immediate increase in the production of automobiles and television sets.

25. In recent weeks the United Nations has (a) taken strong action against Franco Spain; (b) opened the way for Spain to enter certain UN agencies; (c) voted Spain into full membership in all United Nations bodies; (d) voted to hold its 1951 meeting in the Spanish city of Madrid.

III. COMPLETION. After the corresponding number on your answer sheet, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes each of the following items.

26. Warren Austin is the chief U.S. spokesman in the _____.

27. The leader of the only Communist nation defying Russia is _____.

28. Fred Vinson is head man of the _____.

29. Getulio Vargas is the newly elected president of _____.

30. The most rapidly growing section of our country includes those states bordering the _____ Ocean.

31. In a majority of states, the governors belong to the _____ Party.

32. The Internal Security Act is intended to expose _____ in the United States.

33. What power held by each of the Big Five members of the United Nations has prevented the Security Council from doing its job well?

34. Puerto Rico came under the U.S. flag as a result of what war? _____.

35. In the 82nd Congress Sam Rayburn holds the position of _____.

IV. PLACES IN THE NEWS. Find the location of each of the following places on the adjoining map, and write the number of that location after the proper item number on your answer sheet.

36. Congress recently voted to lend money to this strongly anti-Communist nation, though we did not have an ambassador there from 1946 through 1950.

37. War broke out suddenly in this country last June.

38. Millions of tons of iron ore are scheduled to be shipped from this land to the United States in coming years.

39. In less than three years as an independent state, this Jewish nation has made great forward strides.

40. The loftiest nation in the world, this remote, "hermit" kingdom was invaded by Chinese Communists several months ago.

41. This country has a new king who took over the throne after the death of his 92-year-old father.

42. The leader of this country has tried to make it a "third force" in Asia, committed neither to the Communist nor non-Communist sides.

43. In September the U.S., Great Britain, and France guaranteed the safety of this country and gave it permission to increase its police force.

44. The intervention of troops from this country in the Korean War brought about a grave crisis late in November.

45. Coffee is the crop for which this nation is most famous.

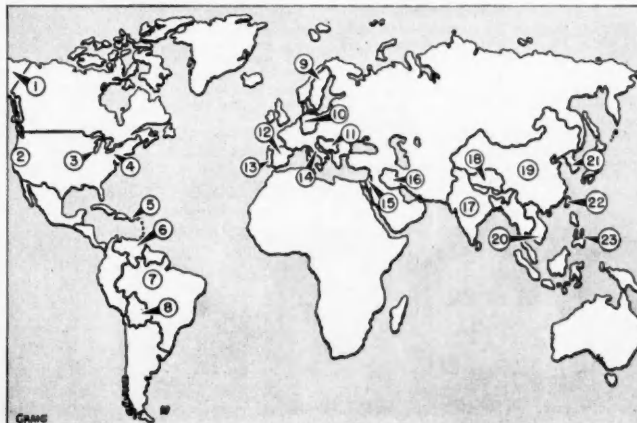
46. This country, granted its independence by the U.S. in 1946, has had considerable internal trouble in recent years.

47. This is an island possession of the United States.

48. The French have given the people of this land a considerable amount of self-government since World War II.

49. Though this country has a Communist government, it is on bad terms with Soviet Russia.

50. Chiang Kai-shek's government is located here.



DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY CRAIG